
STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
APPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

EOC COURSE TEST ANSWERS

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

COURSE TEST ANSWERS

1. All State agencies must use SEMS for any emergency response involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies.

☒ True
☐ False

2. In order to be eligible for reimbursement for personnel related costs, local governments are required to use SEMS whenever a local emergency is declared.

☒ True
☐ False

3. Providing mutual aid is a mandatory requirement under the Emergency Services Act.

☐ True
☒ False

4. Action Plans are found:

☐ Only at the Field Level
☐ Only at Local Government EOCs
☒ At all SEMS Levels

5. The implementation of SEMS changes the functioning of existing mutual aid systems.

☐ True
☒ False

6. Place the following organizational elements in the proper descending order:
Group, Section, Unit, Branch

Section

Branch

Group

Unit

7. Under SEMS, Special Districts are defined as:

_____ Critical facilities

_____ Response Agencies

 X Local Governments

_____ Agency DOCs

8. Operational Area EOCs are always separate facilities from County EOCs.

_____ True

 X False

9. Agency Representatives assigned to EOCs will check in with the:

Liaison Officer

10. It is recommended that two or three levels of EOC activation be identified for staffing purposes.

 X True

_____ False

11. Mutual Aid Coordinators for discipline specific mutual aid systems will always be located in activated Operational Area EOCs.

_____ True

 X False

12. RIMS is a:

- ☐ Satellite Communications System
- ☐ High Frequency Radio System
- ☐ Field Level Status Keeping System
- ☒ State-wide Information System

13. Match the terms “Incident”, “Emergency” and “Disaster” with the following definitions:

<u>Emergency</u>	A condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by several situations or events.
<u>Disaster</u>	A sudden calamitous event bringing great damage, loss or destruction.
<u>Incident</u>	An occurrence or event, either human-caused or caused by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property.

14. Name two common management problems at an EOC.

- Lack of information
- Possible loss of communications
- Activation usually takes place after the fact
- Loss of staff
- Often a shortfall of resources

15. Name three common goals of disaster and emergency responders.

- Save lives
- Care for casualties
- Limit further casualties
- Limit further damage to structures and environment
- Reassure and care for the public
- Restore area to normal as soon as possible

16. Name the four commonly used phases of comprehensive emergency/disaster management.

Mitigation

Preparedness

Response

Recovery

17. Mitigation is generally the most cost-effective phase of emergency management.

18. Match the following list of management principles with the appropriate responsibility:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| a) Planning | d) Evaluating |
| b) Organizing | e) Improving |
| c) Leading/Coordinating/Communicating | |

 C Guiding and supervising the efforts of the management team and support staff.

 B Ensuring that there is adequate trained staff.

 D Assessing performance effectiveness at the conclusion of each operational period.

 E Implementation of needed changes or fixes to make operations more effective.

 A Actions taken in advance required to ensure an effective operation.

19. As a rule, EOCs directly manage or “command” incidents.

 True

 X False

20. Name two key factors necessary for effective emergency/disaster management:

Disaster plan in place

Good Standard Operating Procedures in place

Adequate training and exercises

Use of SEMS

An effective EOC

21. Check those factors that influence the development of a well-planned/designed EOC.

- ☒ A clear mission statement for the EOC.
- ☐ Protection from blast and radiological hazards.
- ☒ Well-designed facility that allows for efficient operations.
- ☐ Separate, free-standing building solely devoted to the EOC.
- ☒ Organization and staffing using the five SEMS functions.
- ☒ Good internal and external communications.
- ☐ Adequate room to house elected officials.
- ☒ Training and exercises in EOC operations.

22. Check the criteria that indicate when an EOC should be activated.

- ☒ Resources are required beyond local capabilities.
- ☒ The emergency is of long duration.
- ☒ Major policy decisions will or may be needed.
- ☒ A local or state emergency is declared.
- ☒ Activation of an EOC will be advantageous to the successful management of an emergency.

23. EOCs are always activated first at their highest level.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

24. Level Three activation of an EOC is normally the initial activation during a major emergency.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

25. It is not necessary to activate a Section Coordinator prior to activation of a Unit, which falls under that function.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

26. The coordinators for the four primary management functions in SEMS which report to the EOC Director are referred to as the:

Section Coordinators

27. The size of the current organization and that of the next operational period is determined through a process in the EOC called:

Action Planning

28. A single supervisor may be in charge of more than one functional element in an EOC.

 X True

 False

29. In the EOC, the span of control for any supervisor during an emergency response activation should fall within a range of:

Three to seven

30. A multi-agency or inter-agency coordination group may function within the EOC or at another location.

 X True

 False